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FACTS AND FIGURES.

Practically all the cotton raised in Missouri is grown in Dunklin, Pemiscot, New Madrid and Stoddard counties. Dunklin and Pemiscot produce over half the cotton that is produced in the state. So it is only in these four extreme southeastern counties Missouri is suffering from low prices. The price of wheat, corn, cotton and other farm products is controlled by supply and demand. No administration, whether democratic or republican, was ever responsible for the low or high price of any farm product. The average price of cotton under Cleveland's administration in 1885 was 9.4 cents; 1886, 10 cents; 1887, 10 cents; 1888, 10.7 cents. Cleveland was president from 1885 to 1888. Harrison became president in 1889, succeeding Cleveland. In Harrison's administration the average price of cotton was as follows: 1889, 11 cents; 1890, 8 cents; 1891, 7 cents, and 1892, 8 cents, leaving off the fractions. In McKinley's administration the average price of cotton was as follows: 1897, 5.6 cents; 1898, 4.9 cents, and 1899, 7.6 cents. The lowest price ever paid for cotton in this country was during McKinley's administration. These figures and dates show no political party can be blamed for the low price of cotton or any other farm product nor should it be praised for the high price of any farm product. When we have a short crop in any product the price of that product soars, but when we have a big crop in any product the price of that product falls. The following figures and dates prove this assertion. In 1861, 4,500,000 bales of cotton was produced in this country, which sold at 31 cents. The following year the cotton crop fell off, there being raised only 1,600,000 bales, which sold at 67 cents. The next year, 1863, there was produced only 450,000 bales, which sold at 101 cents. In 1903 there was produced 9,800,000 bales, which sold at 12 cents; 13,000,000 bales in 1904, selling at 8 cents; 11,000,000 bales in 1907, selling at 11 cents; 13,000,000 bales in 1908, selling at 9 cents; 10,000,000 bales in 1909, selling at 14 cents; about the same crop in 1910 and the same price; 15,000,000 bales in 1911, selling at 9 cents; 13,000,000 bales in 1912, selling at 12 cents; and about the same crop in 1913, selling at 13 cents. These facts show plainly that the price is controlled by supply and demand. The largest cotton crop ever produced in the United States was grown this year, being over 15,000,000 bales. Over half the cotton raised in America is shipped to Europe. We raise twice as much cotton as we need at home, so we must sell our surplus to the foreign world. More than half the cotton produced in the whole world is grown in the United States. There are cotton mills and factories in England, Germany, France and the other countries now in war, but no cotton is grown in these countries. They must depend upon the farmers of America for their cotton and the American farmers depends upon them to buy their surplus production. But these countries are at war. The mills and factories where cotton is used in the manufacture of goods in these warring countries are closed, and business is at a standstill, except the business of slaughter. Therefore there is no market for America's cotton surplus, and we have seven or eight million bales we do not know what to do with, resulting in the low price of cotton. Cotton is

SCHOOL NOTES.

Friday afternoon the Caruthersville boys and girls played the Hayti boys and girls basket ball on the home court. Both games were very interesting ones. The contending teams played hard all the way through the game. The boys' game at the end of the first half stood 15 to 14 in favor of Hayti, but the last half showed a score of 18 to 14 in favor of the visiting boys. Total, 33 to 28 in favor of Caruthersville. The girls' game was not closely contested, although each team played hard. At the close of the first half the score stood 18 to 0 in favor of Hayti. During the last half the Caruthersville girls showed more strength, the score for this half being 11 to three in Hayti's favor. Total score, 29 to 3 in favor of Hayti. The visitors brought a large crowd along with them, in fact, they brought about as large a crowd as we had out. Receipts of the games were \$19.

Thursday at 2 p. m. the High School and Seventh and Eighth Grades, accompanied by Misses Welborn and Hill, went down to the City Hall to hear Congressman Joseph J. Russell speak. All were well pleased with the speaking, also the excellent music furnished by the "Hussar Band."

Principal J. B. Cotner of Holland paid the school a very pleasant visit Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Mr. Cotner has a vacation and is spending the time visiting other schools. He is a very progressive teacher and we predict for him a successful school year at Holland.

Honor Roll—Malcolm Walker and Ellis Koon. Through an oversight these names were omitted last week.

Benben Bettis, the Pascola merchant, paid our office a business call Monday. He and his wife had just returned from a visit to his wife's parents in Indiana. Mr. Bettis said his business at Pascola was very good and that he expected another lumber factory to be established there soon.

J. N. Lewis, who is farming on the "Aunt" Sallie McFarland lands, happened to the misfortune on Tuesday night of last week to lose his hay barn, together with a hay baler and some farming implements. There was about 1,500 bales of hay in the barn and the loss will amount to about \$2,000.

Von Mayes, the choice of the democrats at the primary for Representative of Pemiscot county, would merit the votes of every voter of Pemiscot county, democrat or republican. He is a young man of sterling qualities and qualified to represent the people.

not only low in the United States, but is low all over the world, in India, China, South America and every other place where it is produced. So, any one who can believe that Woodrow Wilson is responsible for the low price of cotton in Pemiscot county, ought to be taken out to some quiet, cool and sequestered spot, as Champ Clark says, and tapped for the simples. The tariff does not affect cotton, because we ship cotton to other countries. It only affects those things shipped to the United States from other countries. No cotton is shipped to the United States from other countries. No cotton is shipped from any country to the United States. The above figures are taken from government statistics, and not from cards furnished by cotton brokers.

The Leopard's Spots.

Ever since coming to Hayti a little more than a year ago Chameleon Nutty Walker, the somersaulting editor of the turncoat sheet called "The Critic" which cannot secure its entry at the post office, has been trying to flirt with the democratic party, in which he succeeded fairly well until after the primary. Having pulled the democratic candidates for all he could get, he returned to his old tactics of betrayal, and began making goo-goo eyes at the republican party. Why? Because his soul is for sale, and dollars and cents are more to him than principle. A man of his ilk is the most dangerous citizen possible to be permitted by the laws of any country to engage in the publishing business.

Just now, in his eager search for a few paltry dollars, which he hopes to filch from some party (no matter whether democratic or republican, for he is equally handy at either) for his "support," he is using every effort at his command to create and stir up factional strife between the parties. It is perfectly plain that he has either been paid to do this or he has a price set on his silence. That the good, honest democrats and republicans of Pemiscot county may refresh their memory and know that he is a traitor, we will once more publish some of his political utterances. He is today what he always was, a wild and woolly socialist of the McNamara brand that has brought the socialist party into disrepute, and here are his expressions to prove it:

The editor of this paper is exceedingly proud of the record of the Socialists in New Madrid County, Mo. It was in that county we published the Critic as a Socialist paper for eighteen months, up to the time of moving the Critic to this city. In 1900 the Socialists polled in that county three votes. In 1904 they polled seven votes. In 1906 they polled thirteen votes. In 1912 they polled five hundred and sixty-two votes. If this paper had been there at the time of the November election they would have voted a thousand strong. Here's to you horny-fisted sons of toil in the Sunny South. You have started right; now get there at the next State election.—C. N. Walker in the Critic.

This is not a field for a Socialist paper, and I am tired of trying to convert the working class to accept the things best for them, but the field is ripe here for a Democratic paper. How would you like to exchange locations and offices? I take your office at its worth and you this at its worth.—C. N. Walker in a letter.

After you are through reading your Socialist literature, give it to some one who is not a Socialist. The way to convert your brother to the cause is to place Socialist propaganda before him. Keep constantly at it and you will make a convert. Men of brains accept it after they understand what it is.—C. N. Walker in the Critic.

If you have a reason other than you are without brains, for voting against the Socialist ticket, if you are a laboring man, clerk or wage-earner, then you know something we do not know. What is it?—C. N. Walker in the Critic.

It has not been long ago that a prominent Democratic politician sent us word that he could secure for us \$5,000.00 to make the Critic a Democratic paper.—C. N. Walker in the Critic.

Socialists may not understand Socialism alike, but they are all agreed that it is the only thing which will save the masses from slavery.—C. N. Walker in the Critic.

WARNING!

There is nothing more to be dreaded than an "eleventh-hour" election lie, and, from the most authentic information possible for us to obtain, we understand that such a scheme is to be pulled off this week, the "Critic" in this city to be the tool of the designing and dishonest politicians who seek to fool the voters. That sheet works for all the money in sight---it is paid for for what it does---and any statement it may make is therefore absolutely unreliable. It is the last paper in the county to be published and no other paper can reply. If it was honest and if it was telling the truth, it would not come by stealth at the last hour.

BEWARE!

How Dry is Walker?

The advocatés of the local option fight in Pemiscot county must prove themselves the chosen of the Lord to institute reforms before we can accept it that local option really reforms. ---C. N. Walker in the Critic.

FIVE BALES ORDERED.

Guy Sanders, secretary of the Hayti Business Men's League, received an order last week from the Association of Commerce, Cairo, Ill., enclosing a check for \$250.00, for five bales of cotton at 10 cents per pound, and on Friday the business men met in the city hall for the purpose of making the selection of the cotton, which was done by each merchant putting certain names of his choice on a ticket which, after being placed in a hat were thoroughly mixed and the names drawn out. This was done in order to give the various farmers a fair chance, and to avoid any act of preference. The names drawn out were: H. Phillips, B. F. McCants, Will Patrick, T. J. Erwin, H. Pullam. These can bring their bale of cotton to town and receive their money, \$50 per bale.

NEW POTATOES.

A few days ago George Dorris was exhibiting to some of his friends a nice lot of "new" potatoes, which came up volunteer after his early crop matured and were taken from the ground. They were of the red variety and were of good size. These potatoes undoubtedly did not put on much growth during the long, dry summer, and have practically grown since the fall rains began, which shows that with a little thrift and energy anyone can have fresh vegetables during the greater part of the year in this climate. Many of our people raise the second crop of vegetables every year, and all should do so, for, from any standpoint, and that of health, especially, nothing equals good, home-raised eatables.

THE BOSTON STORE

of Caruthersville, Mo.,

CUTS PRICES

The management of the Boston Store in an effort to assist the people who are dependent upon cotton for maintenance have taken their profit off and are now selling merchandise at wholesale cost. The people of Pemiscot county are now able to buy what they necessarily need in the way of Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at a great saving to them. They began their cut price sale on last Saturday, and hundreds of people attended and found, to their surprise, new, clean merchandise at prices lower than they are accustomed to pay at this season of the year, and these low prices will remain as long as their present stock lasts, or as long as the wholesale prices do not advance. Anything bought at this store is guaranteed satisfactory or may be returned and purchase price refunded. Come to Caruthersville, visit this store and you will find what you need, at prices which you are able to pay.

THE BOSTON STORE